

70,000 RUSSIANS CAPTURED

10 O'CLOCK EDITION

BOSTON AMERICAN

EXTRA

VOL. 11—No. 163.

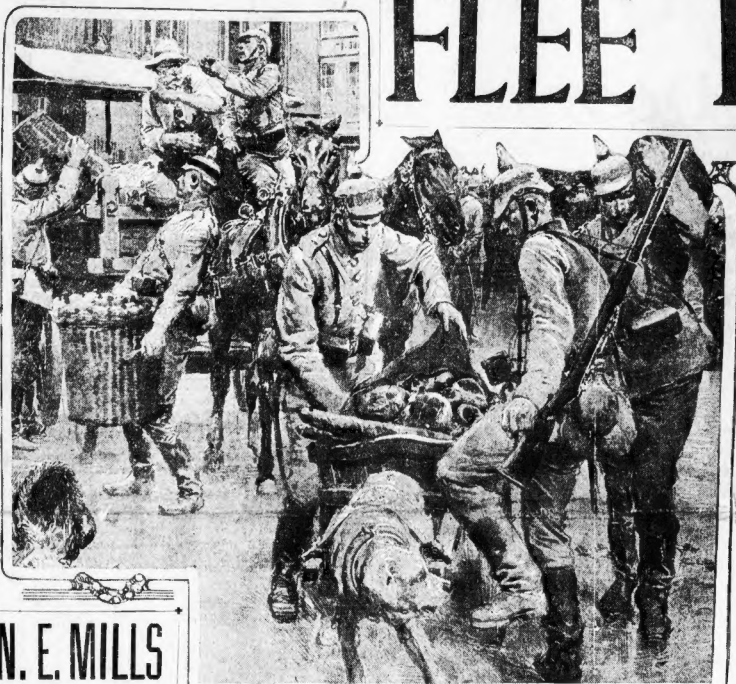
BOSTON, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1914

Published at 10 O'clock P.M. PRICE ONE CENT.

FLEE FROM BERLIN

REFUGEES IN BOSTON

KAISER RUSHES TO EAST PRUSSIA 3 CORPS TAKEN, GERMANS CLAIM



This picture shows German soldiers in Liège, in the great market place of the Walloon country. The soldiers are seen selling vegetables brought in by farmers. One of the famous Belgian "farm" dogs is shown by the artist.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—The panic in Berlin over the rapid advance through East Prussia that is being made by the Russians has been increased through the announcement today that Emperor William has gone into East Prussia to personally direct the operations of his troops there, according to the correspondent of the Express at The Hague.

The terror of the Berlin residents has been added to by a report that Russians have declared if they ever enter Berlin they will do what the Germans did to beautiful Louvain—sack it and then apply the torch.

The correspondent of the Express at The Hague wires that: "There is the greatest alarm in Berlin over the advance of the Russian troops. The news that the Kaiser has left the western headquarters and moved to the Russian front has shown the residents of the capital where the immediate peril to their safety lies. As many of the populace as can get away are going to Norway, Denmark and Switzerland."

BERLIN, by wireless to the American, via Sayville, Sept. 1.—An official announcement issued here today says:

"The German victory at Allenstein proves greater than expected.

"The Russian forces, consisting of three army corps, were entirely crushed, resulting in the capture of 70,000 men, commanding generals, 30 officers and all artillery.

"The French army, advancing at Combes in a flanking attempt, was completely repulsed by General Von Kluck's army.

"At St. Quentin, an English infantry battalion was captured by General Von Benlow.

"The Crown Prince, advancing, has captured the garrison and fortress of Montmedy."

Allies Hold Germans.

PARIS, Sept. 1.—"Our line is holding like a bulldog in the centre," said Minister of War Millerand today as he left his office after a conference with General Gallieni, military governor of Paris.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—"The Anglo-French force has been forced to give ground, but it has not been broken at any point," says an official announcement given out at the French Embassy today.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—"Progress of the German right wing continues, was the news contained in a brief dispatch from the French War Office to Ambassador Jusserand today.

ROME, Sept. 1.—"The English forces have not been defeated," says an official message received by the Italian government from London today. General satisfaction was expressed when it was made public.

GREAT BATTLE AT CROISILLES.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—"The Times correspondent, at Dieppe sends the following:

"I have just returned from the Amiens districts to send this dispatch. A great battle has been fought at Croisilles and is probably still in progress.

"The French claim a success toward Amiens, but south of it and all Saturday there was heavy fighting. On the left I knew consuming was still going on at noon Sunday and that at 5 o'clock Sunday afternoon there were no Germans in the Amiens districts.

N. E. MILLS HAVE RUSH OF WORK

MADE IN THE U. S. A.
How the war is bringing prosperity to New England is shown in the reports today from factories and mills. Three gun, big shoe factories have been started in Salem. The carpet mills in Lowell are running full time and produce great boom in the Fall. The pulp and paper mills in Northern New England are working overtime. The war is expected to bring the greatest prosperity to the New England shoe trade. The shoe and leather experts figure.

Continued on Page 4, Column 4.

BOSTON AMERICAN

Correct Answers
To Pictures Nos. 31
to 40 in the Recent
\$4,000 Picture
Puzzle Competition
Will Be Printed
In Next
Sunday's American

HAD WEIRD RACE FROM WAR ZONE

Passengers on the Leyland liner Devonian, which docked in Boston today, declared that for four or five days before Austria declared war, they were in a group of half a dozen passengers, said: "We were in Frankfurt several days before Austria declared war. Troops were even then being transported."

BULLETINS

CONFIRM REPORT OF BATTLE ON VISTULA.

ROME, Sept. 1.—A Bucharest dispatch confirms reports of a great battle between the Austrians and Russians on the Vistula near Podajce. The Austrians lost 3,000 killed and nine guns.

JAPAN SEEKS WAR FUND OF \$28,000,000.

TOKIO, Sept. 1.—Announcement is made that the government will ask the Diet for an appropriation of \$6,000,000 yen (about \$28,000,000) for a war fund and 18,000,000 (\$85,000,000) with which to build destroyers.

RUSSIANS WIN GREAT BATTLE AT LEMBERG.

BUCHAREST, Roumania, via Rome, Sept. 1.—The government was officially advised today that the Russian army advancing in Galicia had administered a crushing defeat to the Austrians, 20,000 of whom were killed or wounded. It is believed the battle took place about Lemberg.

BRITISH CENSORSHIP TIGHTENS UP.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—The censorship was suddenly tightened at noon today without any warning. Numerous dispatches relating to the operations in France and Belgium were held up by the government's orders. The government has taken over the high-powered stations of the Marconi wireless company in the British Isles. They are to be used for naval purposes.

The foregoing dispatch is highly significant. "Operations in Belgium" may relate to rear attack on the Germans by British troops reported to have landed at Ostend. Seizure of the Marconi stations "for naval purposes" may indicate that the British navy is preparing to assault the main German fleet.

REPORT 12,000 GERMAN CAVALRY CRUSHED.

ANTWERP, Sept. 1.—Wild rejoicing was caused here today by reports that two German cavalry divisions (12,000 men) had been destroyed in Belgium and that French forces under General Pau had won a great victory over the Germans near Fromme, east of Amiens.

TODAY'S LINEUP.
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NEW YORK, N.Y., 1:00 p.m.
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HOW 3 MAIN ARMIES ARE MOVING ON PARIS

BRAVES GIVE
MACK'S BOND
THE DOUBLE

By NICK FLATLEY.
The battling Braves, resting today, will watch the Athletics, the team they expect to meet in the next world's series, play the Naps over there in Philadelphia. Arriving after a long, tiresome journey from St. Louis, the extra day of leisure will serve to put them in fine trim for the double-header that opens the Graham series tomorrow.

Naturally enough, the latest baseball sensation, very few of whom have seen the strong relief effort in the rival league, jumped at the chance the schedule makers have given them to get a personal slant at the kind of opposition they are likely to be up against later on.

They are still full of fight but, back of the front, as that first game last night showed, they are not the stand-out of the league yet. A lot of looking on the merits of the game, the Braves are really quite lucky to get away without another setback, feeling how cunning on the part of several over-zealous Pirates convert what should have been a perfectly easy Pittsburgh triumph into a tie.

GIANTS ALSO REST.
The lack of any result means an additional double-header for the Giants later on, and may be the cause of the Braves if the fight for the title is still going on when the Pirates visit Gotham just before the close of the season.

Like the Braves, the Giants remain idle today, which should help them along a bit when they open their assault on the Dodgers tomorrow.

Down below, a lot in the way of a chance for some little excitement, the Cardinals have had their first game with the two new near-contenders.

The Cardinals, who start a series with the Braves, have had ten fifteen games they have played with the Smoky City aggregation this season. The only play the Reds today, and as they have won twelve of fifty, appear to have a very good chance of getting up with the floundering bunch.

This may act as a sort of stimulus to interest on the part of the Braves, who have been rather slack in the past few days, and who have been rather slack in the past few days, and who have been rather slack in the past few days.

CARD HOPE DROPPING.
Strange though it may seem, even the St. Louis baseball writers are beginning to admit that it looks like the Braves, rather than the Cardinals, would do the fighting with the Giants for the ultimate honor.

It is not expected that the record established by W. C. Foxworth Jr. of Pittsburgh made yesterday would be broken today. The card of the Cardinals, who are making a good showing in this title, tonight, is not expected to be broken today.



GOOD SCORES
EXPECTED TODAY
IN GOLF PLAY

MANCHESTER, Vt., Sept. 1.—Conditions were again perfect today for good golf and more low scores were expected in the second qualifying round this morning. The players were out early, and everyone of the starters this morning was confident of going into the first round of the main play.

It was not expected that the record established by W. C. Foxworth Jr. of Pittsburgh made yesterday would be broken today. The card of the Cardinals, who are making a good showing in this title, tonight, is not expected to be broken today.

Boston Players in Tennis Title Play
MANHATTAN-THE-PALE, Ont., Sept. 1.—Owing to rain, play in the International tennis tournament, which was to have begun yesterday, had to be postponed until today.

The entire tennis tournament, which was to have begun yesterday, had to be postponed until today. The entire tennis tournament, which was to have begun yesterday, had to be postponed until today.

Many Attractions for Hull Gala Day
The postponed Hull Gala Day will be held next Saturday, with many extra events added to the program. Arthur A. Scott has charge of the events and has booked a strong card.

BASEBALL TODAY

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Position	Team	Runs	Hits	Errors
1st	St. Louis	4	10	0
2nd	Al. Boston	3	7	0
3rd	Al. Boston	3	7	0
4th	Al. Boston	3	7	0
5th	Al. Boston	3	7	0
6th	Al. Boston	3	7	0
7th	Al. Boston	3	7	0
8th	Al. Boston	3	7	0
9th	Al. Boston	3	7	0
10th	Al. Boston	3	7	0

TODAY'S BASEBALL SUMMARY

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Team	Runs	Hits	Errors
St. Louis	4	10	0
Al. Boston	3	7	0
Al. Boston	3	7	0
Al. Boston	3	7	0
Al. Boston	3	7	0
Al. Boston	3	7	0
Al. Boston	3	7	0
Al. Boston	3	7	0
Al. Boston	3	7	0
Al. Boston	3	7	0

SCHOOL OF COMMERCE AND FINANCE
of the Boston Y. M. C. A. is an incorporated institution of college grade with degree granting privileges. Third largest institution of its kind in the world. 668 men enrolled last year; their ages ranging from 18 to 60 years.

Evening courses enable business men to prepare themselves to become cost accountants, office managers, public accountants, efficiency experts, credit men, directors of publicity, salesmen, sales managers, auditors or buyers. For catalog address School of Commerce and Finance, 15 State Street, Boston, Mass. 02109.

McLOUGHLIN TO
PLAY WILLIAMS
FOR THE TITLE

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 1.—Maurice E. McLoughlin and R. Norris Williams, the two men who are expected to meet today for the world's championship title, are both in fine trim. The early start of the fight will be a test of their endurance.

NEW STARS FOR WHITE SOX

CHICAGO, Sept. 1.—The Chicago Americans have purchased Bobby Roth, outfielder from the Kansas City American Association team, and infielder Wanda from the Detroit Three-I League club. Both players are expected to join the White Sox in Washington to join the White Sox.

Along Came Ruth

Laughing fit of a century. A comedy aimed at the heart and lungs of New England. It hits the mark. Ask anyone who saw it last night. Strict Attention to Mail Orders.

Runs Scored by
League Teams
for the Week

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Team	Runs
St. Louis	4
Al. Boston	3
Al. Boston	3
Al. Boston	3
Al. Boston	3
Al. Boston	3
Al. Boston	3
Al. Boston	3
Al. Boston	3
Al. Boston	3

Runs Scored by
League Teams
for the Week

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Team	Runs
St. Louis	4
Al. Boston	3
Al. Boston	3
Al. Boston	3
Al. Boston	3
Al. Boston	3
Al. Boston	3
Al. Boston	3
Al. Boston	3
Al. Boston	3

Runs Scored by
League Teams
for the Week

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Team	Runs
St. Louis	4
Al. Boston	3
Al. Boston	3
Al. Boston	3
Al. Boston	3
Al. Boston	3
Al. Boston	3
Al. Boston	3
Al. Boston	3
Al. Boston	3

Runs Scored by
League Teams
for the Week

NEW ENGLAND LEAGUE.

Team	Runs
St. Louis	4
Al. Boston	3
Al. Boston	3
Al. Boston	3
Al. Boston	3
Al. Boston	3
Al. Boston	3
Al. Boston	3
Al. Boston	3
Al. Boston	3

Runs Scored by
League Teams
for the Week

NEW ENGLAND LEAGUE.

Team	Runs
St. Louis	4
Al. Boston	3
Al. Boston	3
Al. Boston	3
Al. Boston	3
Al. Boston	3
Al. Boston	3
Al. Boston	3
Al. Boston	3
Al. Boston	3

TWO BIG BIKE
RACES ON CARD
AT BEACH VAL

Two big bike races are on the card for the bike fans at Beach Beach. The races will be held on the beach and will be a great attraction for the bike fans.

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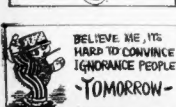
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Krazy Kat

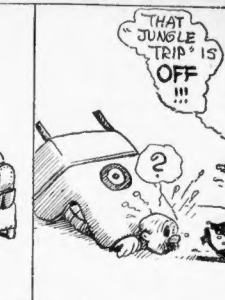
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TUESDAY

THE DINGBAT FAMILY

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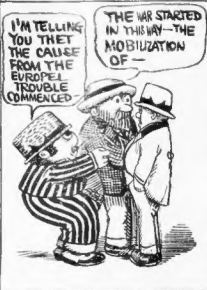


All Off--No Jungle Exploration for Mr. D.

ABIE THE AGENT

Copyright, 1914, International News Service

No Use Arguing on the Same Side



PERRY ON THE JOE

Copyright, 1914, International News Service

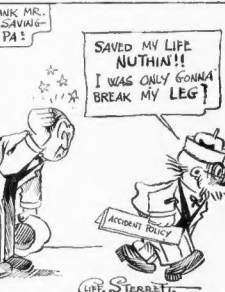
Pursued the Elusive Million



POLLY AND HER PAI

Copyright, 1914, by Randolph Lewis. Great Britain rights reserved

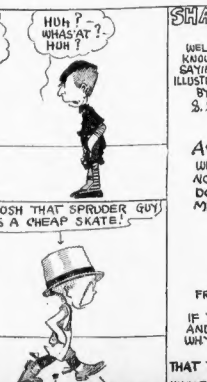
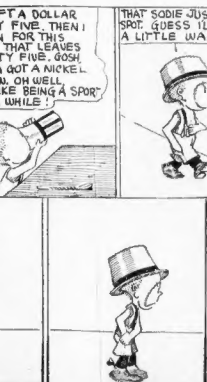
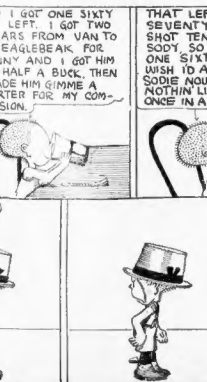
Oh, What a Disappointment for Pa!



US BOYS

Registered United States Patent Office

Eaglebeak is a Stingy Youngster



SHANER'S GOOLY DEPT

WELL KNOWN GAYNIES ILLUSTRATED BY S.S. SHINE?

Answer to Yesterday's WHICH COLORED GIRL IS THE NOBIEST OF HER RACE? DONNO FOR SURE, BUT DINAH MIGHT BE - SEE DINAH MIGHT-DYNAMITE NOW DO YOU GET IT? - ALL RIGHT!

hook!

FROM LESTER WALLACE SAN FRANCISCO - 1915 IF YOU DRIVE A NAIL IN A BOARD AND CLINK IT ON THE OTHER SIDE, WHY IS IT LIKE A SICK MAN? ANSWER TO-MORROW

THAT THERE GREAT NATIONAL GAME HINKIES AND GIANTS ON HOME GROUNDS TO-DAY!

EXCHANGE OF COTTON DENIES SPILLS BELONG TO "VICTIMS"

By W. H. ROSS.
Financial Editor.
It is expected that the foreign exchange market will be broken before long and that when accomplished will have a very beneficial effect upon business in general. Exportation is likely to be resumed on a large scale and will have some bearing upon the industrial situation. Bankers and federal officials are in conference today on the foreign trade situation. Domestic trade is waiting for developments.

Word comes from London that while British bankers want the money market opened for another month, Lloyd George, chairman of the exchequer, believes it should be modified to start business. The acute exchange situation remains the same both in the country and foreign. At the opening of the Chicago grain market trading was light and prices lower. Wheat was at 84 1/2, but advanced quickly when commission houses turned to the buying side. Corn was at 42 1/2 and lower and oats were down 1/2.

HOLDING UP WHAT SHIPMENTS.
The export movement in wheat has materially slackened and it is said that farmers are selling out part of their crop, expecting to get higher prices later. By some people it is asserted that the grain price is due to speculation, merchants looking for the chance of a long duration and interfere with foreign shipping in 1914. The acute exchange situation remains the same both in the country and foreign. At the opening of the Chicago grain market trading was light and prices lower. Wheat was at 84 1/2, but advanced quickly when commission houses turned to the buying side. Corn was at 42 1/2 and lower and oats were down 1/2.

COTTON CROP IS BIG.
While grain growers are expecting great profits from their crops because of the war, it has created an awkward and unpleasant situation as to cotton. The conflict has diminished the demand for the white staple to the extent of millions of bales. There is to be an enormous crop of cotton in 1914. The estimate, there may be more than 10,000,000 bales. During the month in which the war has been waged the weather has been unusually propitious and the outlook indicates that the harvest will be 1,200,000 bales in excess of what seemed a few weeks ago. Mills are expected to be buying cotton in large quantities, especially in the South, where the price is being required, despite the low price of the staple. But arrangements are being made to finance carrying the surplus until after the war is over, and it is believed that the cotton market will profit by the size of the crop of 1914. The movement to build warehouses in the South will have an important bearing on the future of this branch of agriculture. As to the exchange situation, it is understood that New York, New Orleans and Liverpool delegates will hold an important conference. The "strangle" interest between Liverpool and New York is estimated at about \$60,000,000, and there is wide difference of opinion as to the basis of closing it out, but a compromise is generally expected.

NEW PAYMENT PLAN.
The latest plan for paying New York city's foreign debt, which has been claimed for sending from Washington to New York, is to be paid in New York. It is said that arrangements have been made to pay what is due this month and that the remainder of the obligations will be attended when they mature. The foreign exchange situation is about the same. Much dispute exists over the question of international credits. It is widely anticipated that some of the ablest financiers in the world are trying to discover a means to close out the debt.

BIG FUND TO CARRY LOANS.
In London, it is said to have been reported, the stock exchange committee is trying to do something to clear up the situation and has notified all members to state the amount of their loans from banks and to give full details as to their present position. The committee requires information on Friday noon. After it is rendered stock exchange and banking committee will know how much is owing on securities and to what extent the open "long" interest exceeds the "short" interest. There is talk in London of the necessity for arranging for a big loan and guarantee fund to carry loans which cannot be repaid and to finance long stock which cannot be paid for.

WEST NEW FAVORIS SHIPS.
Many new ships are being built to build up an American merchant marine was regarded with indifference by the Middle West, because it had no export commerce and could eliminate serious questions from only lake and river viewpoints. The European war has changed the Western perspective somewhat and business men and financiers realize that American ships can be of advantage even to Western agriculture and manufactures. The Illinois Bankers' Association has voted to appoint a committee which shall petition the government to create a merchant marine which shall compensate with the assistance of the United States.

FINANCIAL NEWS I BRIEF.
Calumet & Hecla directors have passed the quarterly dividend of \$1.00 this time because of the unsettled condition of the market. During the first two weeks of August copper prices in England advanced 2 1/2 cents, but French and German markets are falling. The Daily News reports that municipalities in this country disinvested only \$18,742,112 in long term bonds last month, against \$12,121,324 in July this year and \$19,352,732 in August a year ago.

**Former Treasurer
E. S. Bradford Dead**
SPRINGFIELD, Sept. 1.—Former State Treasurer Edward S. Bradford died at his home in this city. He served several terms in the State senate since 1878. He was elected to the State treasury in 1891. He has been president of the Hampden Trust Company.

French Crushed at Sedan Just 44 Years Ago Today

It was just forty-four years ago today that the battle of Sedan was fought. It resulted in an overwhelming victory for the Prussians, and marked the real turning point in the war of 1914.

The battle, in all-day battles, which began shortly after daylight, the German forces forced the French under joint command of Emperor Napoleon III and Marshal McMahon to surrender. Nearly 250,000 officers and 350,000 men laid down their arms and were made prisoners, together with the Emperor.

The French loss in the battle that preceded the surrender was 17,000 dead and wounded and 21,000 prisoners.

will not be told until it shall be all over. This much, however, I know, that the most impressive lesson that is instilled in disciplining the highly trained men and officers of the German army is that they must, above all, abstain from the atrocious acts with which they are charged by the allied enemies of Germany.

**Woburn's Oldest
Woman Killed by Fall**
Miss Susan O'Connor, ninety-seven years old, Woburn's oldest woman, fell from the second story window of her home, No. 22 Standard street, Wednesday morning, and was instantly killed.

PORT OF BOSTON
ARRIVED MONDAY.
Vessels, Middlesboro via Baltimore, Boston, Canada, Cuba, Yaguajay, Chichauasco, Newmarket and Boston.
Herald, Baltimore via Newport News and Norfolk.
Boston, New York.
Boston, New York.
Boston, New York.
Boston, New York.

**WAR INSURANCE RATES
Continue to Drop**
There has been a further decline in war insurance rates and marine insurance companies are daily quoting as low as 1 1/2 per cent on cargoes in British bottoms bound from Liverpool to Boston, while the rate for American bottoms between the same points is as low as 3/4 per cent. Private advice from abroad states that the valuable cargo on the German steamer Scherff, which was seized by British warships a few weeks ago, is being sold at a low price.

WAR A BUSINESS FAILURE.
There are also war "contributions" which must be paid in cash to foreign states, district or city governments. The contributions thus levied must be paid in cash. This rule, of course, can be construed in many ways. By the local or state government of the invaded country after the war is over. These payments are considered part of the war indemnity that is usually exacted by the victor.

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A Constructive American Policy: Encourage Production; Extend Markets; Furnish Needed Transportation

FOR the United States to take adequate advantage of the home markets and the foreign markets opened to our producers by this European war several things are essential:

First—A gold supply sufficiently large and a currency system sufficiently elastic to meet all the demands of agricultural and industrial production, of trade and transportation, and the consequent financial transactions.

Second—A merchant marine sufficiently great to transport American goods to all parts of the world and to bring back cargoes for American consumption, or for additional American manufacture.

Third—A navy sufficiently powerful to protect our coasts and our commerce, our property and our people at home and abroad.

Fourth—A governmental attitude of encouragement and co-operation as far as all legitimate business, big or little, is concerned.

These are the four requirements, and to fulfill them properly our government should begin by realizing that the promotion of national and individual prosperity is not only a legitimate but an essential function of efficient government; that the prosperity of the whole country is the sum of the prosperity of the individual business of the country, and that government, in creating conditions to encourage the prosperity of every individual business, big and little, is promoting the prosperity of the nation and of every individual citizen of the nation.

The Government also should appreciate the fact that all businesses are so intimately associated and interrelated that an injury to one is an injury to all; that the producers and consumers are so largely identical that a restriction of the ability to produce means a corresponding limitation of the capacity to consume; and that the wealth of the nation may be spent by the consumers, but it is created by the producers, and that it cannot be spent unless it is CREATED.

Production is all-important, and, therefore, the first duty of government engaged in intelligent co-operation with and encouragement of legitimate industry is to encourage production; the second duty is to assist in finding and enlarging markets for production; and the third duty is to assist in securing and protecting transportation for PRODUCTION.

The creation, distribution and disposal of production means the creation of the wealth of the nation and the distribution of wealth throughout the nation in wages and purchases. Our Government should finally understand that business cannot be extended, production increased and prosperity promoted by merely regulative, restrictive and repressive measures.

Government must accompany its regulation of business methods by definite encouragement and facilitation of business activity, and by the creation of conditions most favorable for the fullest and most profitable production.

All citizens regardless of party earnestly hope that the Administration at Washington will proceed immediately and energetically, in a spirit of sympathetic co-operation, to enact constructive legislation to these desirable ends.

WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST.

War in the Air

Dramatic, NEW in Warfare. After Speculating and Writing Poems About It for a Long Time, the Human Race at Last Has the "Aerial Navies" Fighting in the Air.

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All of the nations at war have their "dirigibles," flying machines held aloft by gas bags, capable of carrying fifty thousand pounds or more, traveling at the rate of fifty miles an hour, directed at will.

Each nation also has its flock of "heavier-than-air machines," aeroplanes weighing more than the air, sustained by the power of their engines.

The war bulletin, more or less reliable, already tell us of a number of dirigibles sunk—some destroyed by the attack of a single Frenchman in his aeroplane.

We are told also of two individuals, each in his aeroplane, fighting with revolvers several thousand feet up in the air. No one knows as yet what part the flying machine is to play in war, whether in its partially developed state it will be really effective, or merely a dramatic, harassing feature of warfare.

Certain it is that the German flying machine gives England her great source of anxiety.

An island is an island no longer, when a great Zeppelin might hover above London dropping dynamite by the ton.

Thus far, if rumors may be believed, the gun fastened to the earth has shown itself capable of taking care of the air machine fairly well.

The question has not been settled, and it is the big question of this war.

Children have read of the rhinoceros, huge and unwieldy, with the little bird that flies above him warning him of danger.

Now in real life we see armies on foot, or the great battle fleets, huge and unwieldy, and flying above them a small birdman spying out the enemy and sending information by wireless telegraph to those whom he defends.

It is a pitiful and shocking that the genius of men, the all-conquering power of science, should be utilized for the first time seriously in the game of murder.

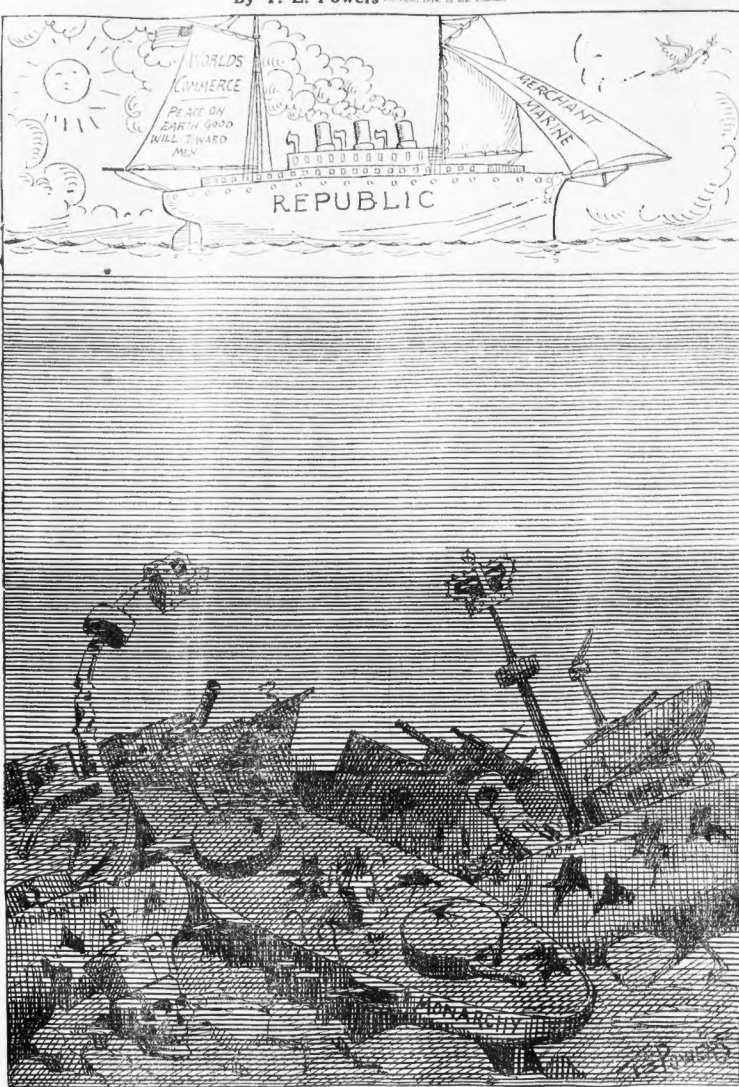
An airman with his lead of dynamite, planning to destroy, is as revolting a sight as the scientific electrician buying himself about the electric chair.

But it may be hoped that in time science will make the warship of the air that will ELIMINATE WAR.

If it were possible for each nation simultaneously to destroy the other nation's cities, even hereditary kings and rulers with their "divine right" would hesitate before declaring war.

Peace and War

By T. E. Powers



America's Opportunity in Science

By GARRETT P. SERVIS

THE science as well as the commerce and industry of America can hardly fail to benefit enormously through the means of self-destruction that has set upon the civilization of Europe.

German Chemistry Suffers Drawback From War

For many years the work of the German laboratories has been the envy of American and other chemists. The German investigators have hitherto—in number, at least—led the world. In industrial and biological chemistry they obtained an apparently hopeless lead. In their studies of medical species and inoculants they took first place. Their chemical products went everywhere, and everywhere they were regarded as almost unrivalled in quality and reliability. The consequence of the shutting off of the German supply is already seen in the increased cost of drugs.

A vivid idea of the position of advantage which the German chemists have maintained is given by a glance at any up-to-date statistical book. I turn to an English year book of that kind and find that during the year 1912 sixty-one

German investigators in chemistry and chemical physics earned a mention of their names, while the English investigators, including Americans, numbered thirty-three, the French fifteen and the Russian two.

No doubt the character of the Teutonic mind has something to do with the lead which Germany has had in chemical industry, but there is no real reason why American chemists should not, now that an extraordinary opportunity is offered them, assume the lead and keep it for an indefinite period in the future. We have the knowledge, the skill and the raw materials to work with. Hitherto we have lacked incentive to do our best, and, bowing to European prestige, have concentrated our attention upon other things.

Now, necessity and opportunity together call upon us.

Consider for a moment the subject of radium. The greatest deposits of radioactive minerals known in the world exist in our country, and yet we have been sending this precious material to

Europe, and mainly to Germany, to have its virtue extracted and made available for medical use. Hereafter, it is probable the United States will be the great centre of the radium industry.

Chemical Industries Will Be Developed in the U. S. Now

A hundred other industries in which chemistry plays the chief part, and which have hitherto had their principal seat in Germany, will now be developed here, if only the will to do is matched to the opportunity. There is, for instance, an industry of continually growing importance that has hardly found a foothold in this country, although its products are very widely used here—the manufacture of optical glass and of glass for laboratory use.

Whenever our American astronomers, who as observers lend the world, wanted a new and greater telescope they have hitherto turned to Germany or to France for the material of which to make the lenses and the mirrors. The opti-

cal glass of Jena, in Germany, is world-famous, and that of St. Gobain, in France, is equally renowned.

We have the greatest telescopes in existence and the best telescope makers, but up to the present time we have never learned to manufacture the glass without which no telescope could exist.

All our college laboratories are crowded with apparatus made in Germany; all our drug stores have their shelves loaded with drugs prepared in Germany and describing the results of German scientific investigation.

A Wonderful Chance for America to Steal a March

But since Germany now has her attention absorbed by other things than the advance of knowledge and industry, and since the other European nations that have hitherto held the lead over us in these matters are straining their energies also on the fields of bloodshed, it becomes a duty for American men of science to prevent the halt and the recession which science would surely experience if her torch were not kept alight and her march accelerated on this side of the ocean.

Dorothy Dix

—ON—

Dependent Women—Middle Aged Matrons Ought to Make House-keeping a Profession Instead of Worrying What They'd do if Their Husbands Died

By DOROTHY DIX

THINK about that walk by the side of millions of women is the fear of what would become of them if their husbands should suddenly die.

They married when they were young girls. They were never trained to any trade or profession. Their husbands' earnings have never more than barely sufficed for the mere support of the family, so they have been able to lay up no money against a rainy day.

"It fills me with terror to think of what my fate would be if I were called on to support myself," such a woman will say desperately to you. "I never made a dollar in my life. I don't know anything by which I could make one. I am too old to learn stenography or clerking or other work. Besides, men want only bright, quick, young girls around them."

"It's hard enough for a middle-aged man to get a job. It's impossible for a middle-aged woman, and one who has never worked out of her home before. There would be nothing that I could do if my husband were to die but to depend on somebody who wouldn't want me. I'd have to go and live with my children, and their husbands and wives would feel like martyrs because neither was saddled on them to be supported, and I'd rather die than do it."

This is all too sadly true. Of all pathetic creatures on earth, none is so helpless and so pitiful as the middle-aged woman who has always lived in her own home and who is suddenly flung out from it into the great struggle of competition. She is like a soldier who must fight for his life and who has no weapon with which to defend himself.

Enforced Dependence the Worst Misfortune on Earth

Now, of all misfortunes on earth, none is so great as enforced dependence. The sweetest bread is bitter on our lips if it is given us in charity. No matter how near to us, we come to hate the hand that doles out alms to us. Even the tie between mother and child is not tender enough to stand the strain of this relationship without galling and chafing.

"But how can I help it?" asks the woman who sees this fate staring her in the face. "I can't leave my husband and my home and my children to go out and study some profession. I wouldn't know what to study, for I've no special talent. I'm a pretty good cook and housekeeper and seamstress and nurse, but that's all. I could never be an actress or write a book, or even be a good stenographer. I'm just a domestic woman, and that's that."

And that's enough. There's no better trade than domesticity. There's no better paying profession than domesticity. But in order to get money out of it you've got to take it out of the amateur class and put it in the professional class.

If every housewife would make as much of a study of housekeeping as she would have to make of acting or singing or writing or medicine or law, she would be living by doing any of these things, she would not only do the possible thing for the sake of her own family as she went along, but, if she were suddenly thrown on her own resources to support herself, she would have a lucrative trade at her finger ends.

There is a never-ending demand for good cooks, for good seamstresses, for good nurses, for good housekeepers, and any intelligent woman can fit herself to supply this need if she will.

Make a Profession of Dressmaking and Cooking

But—and it is a big BUT—the woman who makes money by keeping house or dressmaking has got to make a profession of it. She's got to make an art of it. She can't do it in the hit-or-miss, slap-dash way in which she does do it at present without coming to bankruptcy. That's the trouble. And that's why I urge upon every woman to get away and study her own business. She's got to make a profession of power and she need never worry about how she would make a living if her husband died. She knows how to get rich.

LETTERS FROM AMERICAN READERS

"WILL HELP US ALL"

Editor BOSTON AMERICAN:

Dear Sir—We desire to congratulate your paper on the position it is taking with regard to the opportunities for the American manufacturer growing out of the unfortunate war in Europe.

The prospect of making up in our country for the business we lose abroad is before every one of us. Already our forces are at work in anticipation of the return of our trade and we are more than willing for our orders are

more encouraging than they have been for several previous months. We believe we never had an opportunity such as now presents itself to prove that no American need go to foreign markets for his requirements. We can supply the demand here in as fine or finer quality and at lower cost than the opportunity of American workmanship.

What you are saying so forcibly in your paper will help us all.

UNANSWERED REPORTS

Editor BOSTON AMERICAN: Dear Sir—With my friends, I have

noticed with great pleasure the fair and unbiased tendency displayed both in your news reports and in your editorials. Inasmuch as we Germans ask nothing more than a square deal, we beg to inform you of our sincere appreciation of your attitude. Americans have no reason to hate Germany or Germany. We have always been loyal defenders of our adopted country—the United States—and our brothers and cousins now fighting in Europe are now struggling for the very existence of their country.